

FOR A WOOL MILL

Efforts Being Made to Organize a Company

TURNER AND CLAY INTERESTED

If a Mill Shall Materialize It Will Prove of Inestimable Value to Women—A Canvass Now In Progress.

With reference to the movement on foot in the city to establish a woolen mill a reporter for THE HERALD had a brief talk yesterday with Alderman I. M. Turner and D. P. Clay, two gentlemen who are interested in the proposed enterprise. They are pushing a project that meets with the hearty approval of all whom they approach, and they are confident that the business would prove to be a success and a profitable acquisition to the numerous flourishing industries already existing.

Alderman I. M. Turner is deeply interested in the matter and is using his influence to enlist capital in the enterprise. When the subject was broached to him yesterday, he said: "The scheme has not matured enough yet to enable me to say much about it. It is still in its infancy. A canvass is being made among business men to get assurances of capital and to get them interested in the matter. It originated among private citizens, independent of any board, and as the subject is agitated, increased interest is manifested."

Employment for Women.

The idea is to get an industry here that will furnish employment for women. There are comparatively no institutions in this city employing women at the present time. The furniture factories employ all men, perhaps not more than half a dozen women get employment from these factories. The furniture industry has now become established in this city and employs hundreds of men, so it doesn't require looking after any longer. It is able to take care of itself. A woolen mill would give employment to hundreds of women at good wages, thereby enabling them to earn an honest living at honorable employment. If a woolen mill were established it would not be long before knitting factories and similar institutions connected with it would spring up. These would all employ women. If capitalists will take hold of the matter in time, work toward its completion will begin this season. This is a good locality for such an industry, and it would not conflict in any manner with those we now have. It will be something new and will add materially to business interests of the city. It is not proposed to have a factory from an outside town move its plant here, nor to carry on the business with outside capital, but to make a decidedly a home industry.

In Making a Canvass.

D. P. Clay was busy yesterday laying the project before the business men of the city, and when seen by a reporter for THE HERALD last evening, replied to questions asked concerning the matter as follows: "The scheme has not matured sufficiently to warrant saying much about it. I have been out this afternoon talking with business men about establishing a woolen mill and you may say that all with whom I talked are crazy for it. As yet there has not been a name signed, nor a dollar pledged toward bringing the thing into tangible shape. I think it is just what this city needs, and I shall do what I can toward getting such an enterprise established here and will take stock in the business. There is no doubt that enough business men can be induced to give their support to make it a success. In a few days I expect to be able to give you more definite answers in regard to progress, and probably will have some good news in connection with the information in a few days."

TROUBLE GROWS IMMINENT.

The Fight Over the Wyoming Telegraph Wires Continues.

BUFFALO, Wyo., April 11.—The telegraph people have just got a wire through but it is liable to go down any time. The situation in the cattle faction fight was very serious this morning. It was reported yesterday that there was fighting at Nolan's ranch, on the Powder river. Sheriff Angus and posse started out dark in that direction and have not been heard from yet. Jack Flagg came in this afternoon confirming the report and gave authentic intelligence that a large party of stockmen had reached the twenty-eight ranch on the north fork of Crazy Woman's creek, early this morning, and camped at T. A. ranch, thirteen miles from here. The rustlers are in force here and allow no one to pass on the road. A party of thirty-five or forty men left in the direction of the T. A. ranch at about 6 o'clock.

The report of a fight between the rustlers and stockmen at Nolan's ranch on the Powder river is confirmed. The stockmen are in camp at T. A. ranch, thirteen miles from here. A party of forty rustlers left this morning to give them battle.

TO RAISE PRICES ON OIL.

An Agreement Among Producers to Suspend Drilling for Six Months.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.—A number of the leading oil producers in the southwest are taking action looking to a general suspension of the drilling operations for a period of six months from about May 1. Many of the largest operating individuals, firms and companies, with headquarters in this city, have already signed the agreement, which is so drawn that it must be signed by all producing companies or it is to be null and void. The idea meets with general favor among the operators, who bind themselves to build no rigs nor start any wells to drilling before the 15th of October except under specified circumstances.

Of course, the idea is to curtail production, and in the natural course of things, to raise prices. Copies of the agreement are being sent to all parts of the oil country, but, naturally, it will apply more particularly to that part of the producing territory in the southwest, south of the town of Butler. The movement started outside of the Producers' Protective association, and is entirely independent of it. It is said by the promoters of the scheme that the Standard producing companies have signed a perfect willingness to sign the agreement and as

set in the movement, provided a sufficient number of the independent producers to make it successful shall go into it in good faith. So far as known there have been no refusals to sign the papers which are being industriously circulated.

DEEDS OF FIENDISH ROBBERY.

They Torture an Aged Pensioner and Spinster, but Get No Money.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., April 11.—Last night three masked burglars entered the house of John Daly, an aged soldier, to steal his pension money. When he refused to give up the cash they bound his hands and feet, tied him to a chair and began torturing him. They stabbed him in the neck with a knife and held a lamp under his ear, burning that organ to a crisp. The old man still refused to divulge the hiding place of his money, and one of the men knocked him senseless with the butt of his revolver. They then ransacked the house, chopped up the floor with a hatchet and tore the plaster from the walls, but did not find the money. They vented their chagrin by kicking their bound and senseless victim.

The men then went to the house of Miss Olive McEwell, an aged woman, dragged her from bed, bound her in a blanket, gagged her, and tied her to a bedpost. They then began a systematic torture to make her tell where her money was. They jabbed a knife into her skull repeatedly and one of the men struck her in the left eye with his fist, destroying her sight in that eye. It is feared she will die. The robbers got no plunder. Both victims were found this morning as the robbers had left them. Neighbors heard no noise and the police were ignorant. There is no clue, but plenty of indignation against the police.

WILL MAKE TELAUTOGRAPHS.

Company to Be Formed in New York to Operate a Chicago Factory.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Professor Eliza Gray came here from Chicago today to meet some of the persons who are to put the new telautograph on the market. He is at the Windsor hotel, where a conference is to be held tomorrow. The company will capitalize at \$15,000,000 and will retain control of all machines used under the seven patents taken out by Professor Gray to cover the invention. Patents covering the same ground have also been secured in twenty foreign countries. This distinguished inventor said that he regarded the telautograph as infinitely a greater invention than the telephone, and that it required five years of thought and experiment to get an operative device out of his semiautomatic day dream. The new manufacture at Highland Park, near Chicago, which is to make the machines for public use has just been completed, he says, but the invention will not be ready until next fall to be put into general use. It is to be a competitor of the telephone and will be developed as a public convenience in about the same way.

POOL SELLERS RAIDED.

The Buffalo Police Have a Lively Tussle With the Gamblers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 11.—Every turf exchange in the city was raided simultaneously at 3:30 this afternoon, the owners, managers, employees and frequenters being taken into custody. There was no time to escape, and pool-room men and their patrons were caught like rats in a trap. The telegraph operators were calling off the positions of the horses in the third race at Guttenberg when the raid was made. The greatest confusion followed. The "talent" yelled, and the captors gathered the boudle, and the police gathered in everything they came after. Money, tally-pots and tickets were scooped up. The blackboards were ripped down, and all these, with the proprietors and clerks were hustled into wagons and over to the city hall. In all five rooms were closed and forty-one persons were arrested. They were taken before the district attorney, who admitted the prisoners to bail. The pool-room men say they will open up as usual tomorrow, and the police say they will raid them again if they do.

THEY DENOUNCE BURNS.

Hebrew Workmen Hostile to the Labor Leader and His Followers.

LONDON, April 11.—There is great excitement among the Hebrew workmen in the East End. They have held an exciting meeting in which they denounced the sentencing on Saturday of Lewis Lyon, president of the tailors' union, to six months' imprisonment for libeling Tarling & Co., government clothing contractors, by alleging that they were swindlers. Tarling was the man whom Burns supported at the Whitechapel candidate for the county council. The libel was promulgated by the Jewish trades' union owing to their hatred of Burns, who, they believe, is sapping the influence of President Lyon in labor affairs. The speakers at the meeting severely denounced Burns. The quarrel is likely to increase, and may kill the influence of Burns and Mann in the East End, where they already are in bad odor. The incident is important as an indication of the growing hostility to the Burns crowd.

FLAMES IN THE HOLD.

The Steamer City of Fitchburg, of the Old Colony Line, Badly Damaged.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 11.—The steamer City of Fitchburg, of the Old Colony Line, which arrived from New York yesterday morning, was seriously damaged at her dock this morning by fire. When the hatches were opened the entire forward hold, loaded with cotton and grain, was found to be in flames, which spread all around both sides of the engine room and into the afterhold, where the miscellaneous merchandise was loaded. Working its way to the upper deck, it gutted its forward saloon and officers' rooms. The officers lost nearly all of their personal effects. The crew's quarters were also damaged and the men lost much of their property. The fire continued for two hours before it was mastered. The damage has not been estimated, but it will be large. The steamer is insured.

NEGRO ROBBERY CAUGHT.

A Gang of Outlaws and Plunderers Brought to Bay.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—A desperate encounter occurred here today near Falkville, Morgan county, between four black train robbers and a posse of officers. Tom Wright, one of the robbers, was killed. Tom Head, Tom Randall and Henry Williams, the others, were arrested and are in jail. Williams made a confession, in which he said the gang was the same which, on the night of March 30, held up and robbed the Georgia Pacific mail train at Weems, seven miles east of here. He also said they were the parties who attempted to wreck and rob the Louisville & Nashville train near Boyle's recently and shot at the flagman. This is the first instance known of negroes who were full-fledged train robbers. Their captors will get \$5000 reward offered by the governor for their arrest.



DEMOCRACY'S LATEST FEATS.

IS A BIG BUSINESS

The Manufacture of Baking Powder Described

SOME OF THE SECRETS EXPOSED

How the First Powder Was Made—Impurities and Fillers—The Way Cheap Stuff Is Produced.

W. B. Field of Chicago, is at the New Livingston. He has sold baking powder many years and to a reporter for THE HERALD talked on the subject. "The first article that could be called baking powder," said Mr. Field, "was prepared way back in the fifties by a man in Providence. It consisted of an acid phosphate and an alkali in separate cans. The acid phosphate was used in lieu of cream of tartar. Before that time the housewife used a home-made mixture composed of sour milk and pearl ash, which was made from burnt ashes and was in fact crude soda, now called saleratus. The combination produced a gas which, of course, the requirement. For years the preparation was the only thing of the kind in the market, and even now there are old fashioned housewives who will use nothing else. The phosphate used, in spite of the cry of 'dead men's bones,' used against it, is quite as healthful as cream of tartar, if not more so. The phosphates don't sell nowadays, but they are certainly wholesome."

Impure Cream of Tartar.

Of some thirty odd samples of cream of tartar which our house tested to ascertain their purity, some of which ran as high as 90 cents a pound, we found not one pure sample, and the best contained thirty-two and one-half per cent of lime while, of course, the properties should all be of an acid nature. The aim in making baking powder is to combine the elements of alkali and acid that will produce carbonic acid gas and as a combination of sulphuric acid, crystallized with corn starch and an addition of marble dust will produce a powder that will effervesce beautifully when moistened, you can see that the temptations to adulterate are great in our business. Such a powder can be made for one and five-eighths cents a pound and canned for one and one-quarter cents, and finds a ready market at ten and fifteen cents a pound. Such a product is the most unwholesome mess that the American people put into their stomachs.

Far Behind Europe.

I'm free to say that we are just one hundred years behind Europe in the matter of food inspection. In France people can buy impure food products when they do know it. I think the people themselves are to blame for this state of affairs. They say, 'give us something cheap,' and as a consequence we get pepper adulterated with parched bread, and crackers and coffee berries made from clay and so perfect that an expert cannot detect the fraud without careful tests. We buy stick cinnamon that never saw the cassia tree, being made from bark that is boiled and while porous allowed to soak in a solution of cinnamon water. Congressional action cannot prevent adulteration as their laws would hold good only on government lands, that is, the District of Columbia, the territories and forts and arsenals. It needs state legislation to wipe out this evil. It is a fact, however, that in baking powders, ammonia or alum, which are called impurities, are as necessary ingredients as is alloy to the gold dollar. They act as preservatives and prevent the effervescing which would otherwise be inevitable in our damp climate and thus the powder loses much of its strength. Starch is another necessary ingredient. It seems to keep the acid and alkali apart and prevents them from gathering in a hard lump in the middle of the can. In our factory, which has an output of 144 cans every three seconds or three and one-half car loads daily. We first test our materials, then place them in bins where they are thoroughly mixed. Then rye flour is added as a filler, the same as corn starch, and powdered albumen is put in to give the powder elasticity. Another mixing follows and the powder is passed through pipes to the cans. These are labeled, stacked and packed by different gangs of girls, the whole process of making and packing, taking three hours. It's an immense business and all the big factories are making big money."

FIENDISH WORK OF A MAN.

He Frightfully Maltreats a Little Girl—Lynching Probable.

NEWARK, Ohio, April 11.—The most fiendish offense known to the annals of crime was perpetrated upon a 7-year-old child of A. T. Alward, Edna, by name, this afternoon. The little one is a pupil of the north school building, and received permission to retire to the

DEAD IN THE FLOOD

Scores of Persons Perish In the Rushing Waters

HELPLESS VICTIMS OF FATE

Overtaken in the Mad Torrents and Hastened to Their Doom—Great Damage Believed to Have Been Done.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—Latest and most authentic reports from the flooded districts adjacent to Birmingham give the death toll of persons drowned in the recent great floods at twenty. The town is filled with refugees who have fled here with the little plunder left them out of the general wreck.

COLUMBUS, Miss., April 11.—The last few days have been the most distressing this section has ever experienced. Wednesday morning the Tombigbee river, already full, began rising rapidly. By Thursday morning all the low lands were submerged, the river having risen 14 feet that night. It continued to rise all that day and by Friday morning it was 7 feet higher than was ever known before. Black and Loxapilla creeks joined their waters with the Tombigbee and Columbus was then literally an island with 5 miles of water in every direction.

Many Probably Drowned.

There has been great loss of life and an immense amount of property destroyed. Fourteen negroes were drowned a few miles from this place. A low estimate puts the loss at fifty in this county. To this time no white persons have been reported drowned. The flood has carried destruction in all directions. Hundreds of homes have been swept away, miles and miles of fences destroyed, and the loss of mules and cattle is large. The river and creeks rose so rapidly that a great number of people were aroused from their slumbers by the rush of water through their houses and, of course, could save none of their household effects.

Work of Rescuers.

As soon as the extent of the flood was known the city government had a large number of boats built and rescuing parties began their work. Hundreds were saved and brought to this city and are now being cared for by the citizens. There are 600 homeless negroes here now being sheltered and fed by the city and county jointly. The loss has been so great and the flood area so extended that the mayor of the city and president of the board of supervisors have telegraphed John Allen, congressman from this district, asking him to appeal to the federal government for aid.

Railroad Property Destroyed.

Great damage has been done the roadbeds and trackage of the Mobile & Ohio and Georgia Pacific roads. The latter road has 5 miles of track washed away between here and Waverly and there are several washouts on the Mobile & Ohio between here and Artesia. This road has run no trains here since Wednesday. For two days the Georgia Pacific did nothing, but they got a train through from Birmingham Saturday.

A Scene of Desolation.

A correspondent in company with E. C. Shott, manager of the Western Union telegraph office at this place, rowed 4 miles in a boat with the hope of being able to repair the wires and let the world know something of the destruction that had been wrought in this section by the unprecedented floods. During that ride the work of destruction was witnessed. Houses, cattle, corn cribs and furniture were being carried away by the raging water.

Narrow Escapes.

Several of the rescuing parties had narrow escapes. Col. William Baldwin, a prominent attorney of this city, and William Johnson were out early and continued their work of rescue all day. In their eagerness to save the victims they overloaded their boat. After going ashore a short distance their boat was caught in a swift current and overturned and three occupants were drowned. Baldwin and Johnson and four negroes succeeded in reaching trees and were rescued at midnight, after being in their perilous position for six hours.

The Flood Came in the Night.

WEST POINT, Miss., April 11.—Flood disasters multiply as the news gets in by skiffs from various parts of the county. George Grimes, who has lived fifty years on his farm near this city without ever suffering from overflow, awoke one night to find the water rapidly rising in the rooms of the lower story of his house. The family took refuge in the upper story, and rescuers who went the next day to transfer them to a place of safety rowed their boats back and forth through the halls of the house. The negroes on the plantation say they went to sleep in total ignorance of danger, and so quietly did the water enter that they stepped out of bed in the morning to find it several inches deep. They escaped to trees, and in a little while the water good above their cabins.

A Family Missing.

A family named Cook, who lived on the banks of the Tombigbee near here, is missing, and neither human being nor house is to be found where they formerly resided. It is supposed they were washed away during the night. Every bridge in the county is gone and railroads washed up so that it is impossible to know just the full extent of the damage done, but the accounts already in place is far beyond anything ever known in this county. The banks of the creeks are lined with carcasses of cows and horses, and the crops are completely ruined.

Rivers on a Rampage.

VERMILION, Ill., April 11.—The low lands north of here are flooded by the Illinois and Sangamon rivers. The former is 5 miles wide at Beardstown and wagon traffic is suspended. Considerable damage is being done to crops on bottom lands.

Another railroad play "The F. & M." will be the next attraction at Redmonia.